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respective industries. Dr. Stevens believes that efficiency shifts from one organization to another in any given industry, that it is impossible for a combination to gather in and hold through a long series of years the best talent and perfect the best means of production and marketing. First one and later another enterprise will forge ahead regardless of its size, but no one can by sheer superiority of methods and men permanently control the field. If this be true it disposes of the theory that the monopoly survives because of greater efficiency. Rather must it survive through outside aid or illicit methods.

Dr. Stevens has done a real public service by placing in convenient form an assembly of facts on this problem. The tone of the book is not that of an arraignment or accusation. The author shows neither indignation nor heat,—he seeks in guarded language to establish the facts. He concludes with a note of praise for the quiet but practical work of the federal trade commission in definitely ascertaining and suppressing the more important of these abuses.

JAMES T. YOUNG.

University of Pennsylvania.

Oregon Minimum Wage Cases. Brief for the Oregon Industrial Welfare Commission, Defendants in Error, before the Supreme Court of the United States. By FELIX FRANKFURTER and JOSEPHINE GOLDMARK. (New York: National Consumers' League. 1917. Pp. vi, 837.)

This is the latest of that line of famous briefs associated with the names of Mr. Brandeis, Professor Frankfurter, and Miss Goldmark which have done so much to impress the judicial mind with the propriety and necessity of determining the validity of social legislation in the light of social facts.

The volume consists of 54 pages of legal argument and 763 pages of concrete evidence showing the social and economic desirability of the minimum wage.

The constitutional argument groups itself around three points. First, the purpose of the law is a legitimate one since it aims to protect the health and morals of women and minors from the dangers which more than three hundred pages of evidence demonstrate to be the results of inadequate wages. In the second place the means adopted are appropriate and plainly adapted to accomplish this end. There follows an examination of the alternative methods of dealing with the

problem, from "that lazy gospel of fatalism" which regards the evils in question as inevitable and irremediable to the more heroic plan of state subsidies to the underpaid. Lastly the question is considered whether the minimum wage law interferes unduly with well protected constitutional rights. An elaborate discussion under nine heads leads to the conclusion that the law does not work an arbitrary or wanton deprivation of liberty or spoliation of property which would bring it under the ban of the due process clause.

In the second part of the brief the elaborate portrayal of the evils of low wages is followed by evidence to show the benefits of increased wages in general and the advantages of the legal minimum wage in particular. The volume contains a valuable analysis of existing minimum wage laws in the United States and foreign countries and a discussion of the results which have been achieved under those laws.

The preparation of this brief was begun under the direction of Mr. Brandeis before his appointment to the supreme court. His connection with the case withdrew him from a share in its decision and the tie vote of the other eight justices affirmed the decision of the supreme court of Oregon sustaining the law.

ROBERT E. CUSHMAN.

University of Illinois.

Jewish Philanthropy. By DR. BORIS D. BOGEN. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1917.)

No one perhaps is better qualified to discuss with authority the subject of Jewish Philanthropy than Dr. Boris D. Bogen, of Cincinnati, for many years superintendent of the United Jewish Charities of Cincinnati, and more recently field Secretary of the National Conference of Jewish Charities.

"*Jewish Philanthropy*," as the author explains in his preface, is "intended to serve as a text book for beginners and as a ready resumé for those already engaged in the field," and most admirably has he kept this purpose in mind throughout.

At the very outset, Dr. Bogen properly stresses the fact that Jewish charity is *sui generis*, dealing as it does in the main with foreigners, aliens in speech and nationality and requiring special agencies to deal with this peculiarity. Himself a Russian by birth and early training, he speaks concerning the immigrant with a thoroughness born of intimate and empiric knowledge, supplemented by years of accurate and exhaustive study.